DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 065 082 52 HE 003 242

AUTHOR	Matthews, Geraldine O.
TITLE	Identification and Coordination of African-American Materials in Six States. Annual Report.
INSTITUTION	North Carolina Central Univ., Durham.
SPONS AGENCY	Bureau of Libraries and Educational Technology (DHEW/OE), Washington, D. C.
BUREAU NO	BR-1-0715
PUB DATE	Jun 72
GRANT	OEG-0-71-3890
NOTE	42p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	*African American Studies; African Literature; *Educational Research; *Higher Education; Negro Culture; *Negro History; *Negro Literature

ABSTRACT

In August of 1971 a program was launched at North Carolina Central University School of Library Science to identify and coordinate African-American materials in southeastern states. Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia were chosen on the basis of their geographical proximity to North Carolina and the wealth of materials on or about black people that were already available in some of their libraries. The librarians of 6 institutions in the representative states conducted the state searches for materials. Newspapers, periodicals, published works, manuscripts, bibliographies, broadsides, and other forms of materials were collected. This pilot study may be used as a model for eventual national control of African-American materials.
(Author/HS)

ED 065082

Annual Report

BLLR
PRJ 1-0715
PA 52
HE

Project No. 1-0715
Grant No. OEG-0-71-3890

Annette L. Phinazee, Principal Investigator
North Carolina Central University
1805 Fayetteville Street
Durham, North Carolina 27707

IDENTIFICATION AND COORDINATION OF AFRICAN - AMERICAN MATERIALS IN SIX STATES

June 1972

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

HE 003 242

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education

Bureau of Libraries and Educational Technology

ED 065082

Annual Report

Project No. 1-0715
Grant No. 0-71-3890

African - American Materials Project
Experiment in Regional Cooperation

Geraldine O. Matthews, Author
North Carolina Central University
Durham, North Carolina 27707
June 23, 1972

The research reported herein was performed pursuant to a grant with the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Contractors undertaking such projects under Government sponsorship are encouraged to express freely their professional judgement in the conduct of the project. Points of view or opinions stated do not, therefore, necessarily represent official Office of Education position or policy.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education
Bureau of Libraries and Educational Technology

I. Introduction

In June 1971 the North Carolina Central University School of Library Science was awarded a grant of $53,265 to identify and coordinate African-American materials in six southeastern states. This cooperative venture was officially launched in August, 1971. Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia were chosen on the basis of their geographical proximity to North Carolina and the wealth of materials on or about black people that were already available in some of their libraries.

The librarians, referred to as participants or state coordinators, of Atlanta University, Georgia; Fisk University, Tennessee; Hampton Institute, Virginia; North Carolina Central University; South Carolina State College and Tuskegee Institute, Alabama conducted the state searches for materials. The African-American Materials Project, referred to as AAMP, headquarters is located on the first floor of the James E. Shepard Memorial Library, North Carolina Central University. The staff consists of the Director, Associate Director, and Secretary (Appendix 1). Student assistants and additional clerical personnel have provided intermittent assistance. The Director and the participants serve, in addition to their regular duties, without remuneration demonstrating their interest in alleviating the need to coordinate black bibliographical activities.

The black American represents the largest minority group in the United States. From earliest times (poetry of Phillis Wheatley, first black newspaper, "Freedom's Journal", 1827, first known novel, Clotel; or the President's Daughter ... 1853) until the present, black people have articulated their thoughts, hopes, dreams, ideals and achievements through

multi-media. Other people, here and abroad, have been and are interested in studying what today is called the black experience.

Newspapers, periodicals, published works, manuscripts, bibliographies, broadsides and other forms of materials were produced. Until recently, few persons concentrated their efforts in this direction and no doubt, many materials have been scattered, lost and misplaced.

The purpose of the African-American Materials Project Phase I is to locate, describe and coordinate newspapers, periodicals and bibliographies through a centralized program in six states. These materials would then be more accessible to current users and maintained more efficiently for the future.

This pilot study may be used as a model for eventual national control of African-American materials.

II. Methodology

Two planning sessions, at five-month intervals, were held in Durham, North Carolina to discuss implementation of the project. At the first meeting (held in August, 1971) the consultants met with participants (Appendix 1) to establish field objectives and search techniques. A significant outgrowth of the first discussion was the agreement among the participants to concentrate on manuscripts and archives, newspapers and periodicals, bibliographies and pre-1950 imprints.

The group decided to contact libraries, archives and private collectors and ask them to report their holdings in specific areas on or about black people to the state coordinators. A concise questionnaire (Appendix 2) was used to gather data within the six states. Standardized reporting procedures and dates were agreed upon (Appendix 3).

Each of the six libraries was allocated $3,439.46 from AAMP to defray miscellaneous costs. The money was provided in two installments. An initial payment of $1,900 was sent in September, 1971 and a second one of $1,539.46 was distributed in March, 1972. Money was transferred from the original budget for staff, consultants and participants travel, and for student assistants to increase the amount needed by the participants for local searching.

At the January meeting, reports outlining the current status of AAMP (budget, questionnaires, holdings) were prepared by the staff and presented to the participants. It was the consensus of the group that emphasis for 1972-1973 be placed on completion of work started rather than expansion of the scope of the project.

A. Development of Tools

Identification of black authors and others who wrote on or about black people is a major problem because of the lack of adequate bibliographical tools. It is for this reason that AAMP compiled a finding list of black newspapers and periodicals and a 414 page checklist of pre-1950 authors.

The major bibliographies are usually selective: by subject, historical period or form. The published book catalogs are excellent sources of information; however, they are multi-volume, expensive, not generally found in all libraries, and cannot be economically made available for checking purposes.

The AAMP finding list contains over 1,000 retrospective and current black newspapers and periodicals. A cross section of publications is represented: fraternal, religious, daily and weekly papers, educational, popular and scholarly journals.

Titles of newspapers and periodicals were searched in bibliographies, yearbooks, directories, and publishers' catalogs. Each newspaper and periodical was recorded on a standard 3x5 card, the cards were arranged by title and the list was typed, mimeographed and sent to participants.

The scope of the pre-1950 author checklist is broad and the list includes over 16,000 authors from many countries. The list includes William Wells Brown, the first black novelist (1853) as well as Richard Wright, a modern, realistic author of the twentieth century.

There are, without doubt, omissions, errors and inconsistencies. Users of this list are encouraged to bring these to the attention of the compiler.

It is hoped that this list will be helpful in identifying early writers; however, it is suggested that it not be relied upon as the only source of information. The subject approach in local catalogs, guides and bibliographies and use of the shelflist may produce authors that are not included.

Major bibliographies (Appendix 4) were systematically checked for pre-1950 authors. The names were typed on catalog cards and a master file was developed. Duplicate cards were weeded, search was made to resolve conflicts, verify entry, and establish headings. Necessary cross references were added and the list (Appendix 5) was prepared from the master file. One copy was sent to the campus Duplicating Service for reproduction. The checklist was distributed to participants to facilitate checking of pre-1950 imprints in 1972-1973.

B. Locating and Identifying Materials

Although standardized survey techniques were utilized by each of the participants, variations are demonstrated by the participants' reports.

Atlanta University, Georgia - Mr. Casper L. Jordan

Methodology

The state of Georgia was covered by questionnaire. The libraries were selected from the Directory of American Libraries, 1971 and the Directory of Afro-American Resources by Schatz.

A covering statement was included with the questionnaire, and a release was sent from the Atlanta University Publicity Department (specimens of both are included along with the questionnaire).

A second questionnaire was sent during January, 1972. There were no responses to this second mailing to those who had not replied to the initial mailing.

It would seem that there are few holdings in the state except for the one already known of. The state historical society, Atlanta Historical Society have not collected in this area - the state archives has some material. The publicly supported black colleges have not collected in this area, and the privately supported colleges (with the exception of Atlanta University) have not seriously collected. The Atlanta Public Library has a special collection recently organized, and there are small collections at former Negro branches in other public library systems. The University of Georgia and Emory University have not made any effort to document the American black experience.

Staff time has included the use of a student for a couple of weeks, the coordinator's time about five percent for three months.

The pre-1950 imprints checklist held up the completion of the project.

Before the end of the fiscal year 1972, the pre-1950 imprints of the special collection at Atlanta University will be undertaken.

Response of questionnaire:

Number sent	189
Number returned	73*
With A.A.M.	31
Without A.A.M.	38

* 4 returned for reason of no address/moved notation

Libraries with material		
Special	5	
Public	10	
Military	--	
Academic	16	Total 31

Libraries without material			
Special	8		
Public	10		
Academic	20	Total	38
Moved/no address			4
No response			116

Fisk University, Tennessee - Dr. Jessie Carney Smith

Analysis of activities of the African-American Materials Project during its first year of operation in Tennessee shows that Fisk University has developed what appears to be a workable plan for identifying AAMP materials within the state. The magnitude of work yet to be done is immediately suggested when activities completed are compared with goals set for 1971-72.

Activities and progress of the AAMP plan in Tennessee are reported below in accordance with the request of the Associate Director of AAMP.

AAMP 1971-1972 Goals

The Fisk staff is in process of completing reports of holdings of periodicals, newspapers, bibliographies and guides in Tennessee. While some libraries reported titles of such items that were in their collections, few indicated exact holdings (i.e., volumes on hand, issues missing, etc.). Efforts are being made to provide a complete report for libraries in Nashville, where the predominance of such materials may be found. The work is incomplete mainly because this part of the project is time-consuming, and because considerable staff time was needed. It is expected that by the end of June a fuller and more detailed report will be sent to headquarters. It is expected also that this part of the project must be continued into next year so that libraries not reporting their holdings might be contacted again.

Methodology

A statewide AAMP network was established in Tennessee to assist the state coordinator in meeting the goals for 1971-1972 and for meeting goals of the future if the project continued beyond the first year. Head librarians at Knoxville, Lemoyne and Lane colleges, and the state coordinator of AAMP (located at Fisk) agreed to serve on the network. Members of the network were charged with the responsibility of helping to locate AAMP materials in their areas, encouraging private groups to present their materials to libraries within the state when possible, and gaining control of all AAMP materials on their own campuses.

The AAMP director in Tennessee mailed questionnaires and covering letters to all public, academic, and special libraries in the state. Follow-up questionnaires and letters were planned, but were not sent. While the structure of the Tennessee network seemed sound, the network was not given the opportunity to function.

Staff persons at Fisk who served the project were the coordinator (approximately 10 percent), one professional assistant (approximately 15 percent), and one student assistant (approximately 15 hours per week). Limited services of a research assistant were added late in the project. Because the special collections staff of the Fisk library, which would

normally serve the project, was already overburdened with research and other activities, it was necessary to use other staff persons for the project and to allow them compensation from AAMP grant funds.

A number of special problems were encountered in conducting AAMP in Tennessee. These problems may be summarized as follows:

1. A full-time person with one reliable student assistant was needed to lend consistent support to the project. The use of part-time personnel with other full-time responsibilities presented problems in meeting assignments and in handling the responsibilities of the project. In addition, the unusually heavy responsibilities of the AAMP coordinator in Tennessee prevented her from devoting the time and energy to the project that was required.

2. The questionnaire which was designed to solicit responses from other libraries yielded responses that were difficult to interpret or that were relatively meaningless. For example, the question "Do you have a special collection?" required a simple answer of "yes" or "no," and did not necessarily indicate that black materials were or were not in the library. Black materials are not necessarily kept in a special collections department. Other problems in design of the questionnaire were: questions should have been numbered, and the question of whether or not microfilm or microfiche facilities are available is somewhat meaningless for the purpose of this project. The questionnaire should be redesigned and mailed to those libraries not responding in 1971-1972.

3. Relatively few libraries responded to the questionnaire. Of the 323 questionnaires, only 106 were returned. This represents a poor showing in Tennessee and in no way suggests that AAMP materials in the state have been properly and thoroughly identified. There is a great need to send a follow-up questionnaire, or even a second follow-up questionnaire if needed.

Summary Statistical Report

1. The questionnaire:
   a. 323 questionnaires sent to libraries in Tennessee.
   b. 106 questionnaires returned.

2. Typed cards of all serial holdings from libraries in Tennessee, using information received from questionnaire. These cards were forwarded to headquarters and others are still being prepared.

3. Microfilmed and printed one card each of:
   a. Theses - main entry card, Fisk University
   b. Author catalog of all pre-1950 imprints in Negro Collection at Fisk University.

4. Typed cards for manuscript holdings from libraries in Tennessee. Used only Schatz's list so far.

Type of Library	Number Responding	Number with AAMP Materials	Number without AAMP Materials	Number with Black Special Collections
Special	19	10	9	no
Public	36	21	15	5
Medical	6	6	0	no
Regional	6	0	6	no
College & Univ.	38	25	13	8
Military	1	0	0	no
	106	63	43	*13

*Number with extensive AAMP material: 13
Number with limited AAMP material: 50

Hampton Institute, Virginia - Mr. Fritz Malval

The Director and staff of the Huntington Library at Hampton Institute proceeded immediately with formulation of plans for compiling information for the State of Virginia following notification that the library had been invited to participate along with five other libraries at predominantly black institutions in investigating the availability of African-American materials in the states of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia under a research grant from the U. S. Office of Education.

Under the guidance and supervision of the Director, staff members of the Circulation Department, the Catalog Department and the Periodicals Department have worked diligently with the project. Questionnaires and letters were sent by the Circulation Department to the three hundred seventeen libraries listed in Statistics of Virginia Public Libraries, 1969-1970 for the State of Virginia.

As indicated on Phase I - Report of Questionnaires, seventeen libraries responded with available materials and two hundred eighty-nine responded to the questionnaire but lacked information. Following further analysis of the Questionnaires, additional follow-ups were initiated by the Periodicals Department. These resulted in periodical lists being submitted by seventy-two libraries to date. It is hoped that the final compilation of participating libraries for newspapers and magazines will be submitted to NCCU following a scheduled visit to the Alderman Library at the University of Virginia on Tuesday, June 1, to list holdings of black periodicals and newspapers in their collection.

Phase I - Report on Questionnaires

Number of Questionnaires sent 317

Libraries with available materials:

Public	7
Military	2
Special	2
College & University	6
Total	17

Responsive to questionnaire, but no materials to add to project:

Public	150
Special	73
College & University	66
Total	289

Grand total of libraries responsive to questionnaires 306

Libraries not responsive to questionnaire 11

Several libraries have also submitted names of persons in their respective communities whom they felt have valuable contributions to make to the African-American Materials Project. To date, however, there has been no further follow-up on this phase of the program. Following are names which have been submitted:

The Rev. John O. Peterson
313 S. Alfred Street
Alexandria, Virginia

Miss Patricia Carey, Chief of Public Services
Fairfax County Public Library
3915 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030

Mr. Grant Wilson
47 Patton Avenue, N. E.
Roanoke, Virginia 24016

Mrs. Alfreda Langhorne
Brookneal, Virginia

(Mrs. Langhorne is looking through literature left by her parents and if she finds anything that the library at Brookneal feels will be of value to the project, they will let us know.)

Four staff members of the Circulation Department comprised the labor force for the AAMP phase of sending questionnaires and compiling data to the libraries.

The personnel of the Cataloging Department have commenced the typing of cards for the African-American Materials Project. Standard 3x5 cards are being used and the National Union Catalog is used in establishing the correct entries for these works.

To date, only material from the Hampton Institute Collection has been prepared. Approximately 800 titles have been typed. It was decided that other libraries would not be contacted until the list of pre-1950 authors had been supplied by the center in North Carolina.

Five persons (two staff members and three students) have worked on this area of the project so far.

There are no statistics available in terms of the number of libraries which have or have not returned checklists of pre-1950 titles, nor of libraries which have said that they will or will not participate in this phase of the project. This information can be gauged only after checklists of pre-1950 authors have been supplied to the various libraries.

Project Phases (Periodical Department)

Phase I, period ending November 19, 1971

Phase II, period ending December 16, 1971

Phase III, period ending January 31, 1972

Phase IV, period ending March 7, 1972

Phase V, period ending March 27, 1972

Phase VI, period ending April 19, 1972

Phase VII, period ending May 8, 1972

Phase I. Phase I consisted of securing and compiling data for the collection at Hampton Institute. Slips were processed for each title as listed in the Union List of Serials. For those titles not listed in the Union List, wherever possible, information was formulated from examination of periodical issues or other bibliographic sources. The card file of 217 periodical and newspaper titles was then set up indicating the holdings of the Huntington Library for each title. An exact copy of this file was duplicated and sent to NCCU. In order to standardize the analysis of data, the Union List of Serials served as a guide for abbreviations, explanations, and forms.

Phase II. Slips and cards were processed for lists from Virginia Union University and Virginia Commonwealth University.

Lists were returned to Virginia State, Norfolk State, and Virginia Union for additional information.

A code was prepared for nine libraries which had submitted lists and Checklist of Black Periodicals and Newspapers were mailed to twenty-two libraries.

Phase III. A follow-up check and review of questionnaires and survey lists submitted revealed additional libraries that had black periodicals included among their holdings. In order to make the project as thorough and inclusive as possible, fifty-nine additional checklists were xeroxed and mailed to those libraries with an accompanying follow-up letter. These libraries had consented to check their holdings if provided with lists.

Holdings were received from twenty-two libraries during this period.

Phase IV. The periodical holdings for twenty-two libraries were added to the file of periodical titles, thereby formulating the Union List of Black Periodicals and Newspapers of twenty-two libraries in the State

of Virginia. In addition to the card file, the information has been xeroxed and compiled as a Directory, thus:

Section I - Names of Participating Libraries with Code

Section II - Black Periodicals - Holdings

Section III - Black Newspapers

Section IV - Periodicals and Newspapers from the Schomburg Collection (Microfilm)

A copy of this xeroxed compilation has been sent to NCCU.

It was during this phase that the Periodicals Department recommended that a form should be devised to be sent to participating libraries semi-annually for the inclusion of additional titles. Work is now in progress on the form, and implementation of this part of the project will come near the end of September.

It was also recommended that a "follow-up" be sent to those libraries that consented to participate but did not submit information. (See Phase V.)

Phase V. A "follow-up" was sent to libraries that consented to participate but did not submit information. A letter was formulated and copies were mailed to the fifty-two libraries informing them of the extension of time and requesting them to submit the information requested.

A re-check of the questionnaires and lists submitted revealed that eleven libraries had submitted lists of their periodical holdings since the original check was made. This brings the number to thirty-three participating libraries for the State of Virginia in the African-American Materials Project. The holdings of these eleven additional libraries have been added to the compilation, thereby enhancing the comprehensiveness of the data.

Phase VI. Following the extension of time for submission of lists (beyond May 1) and sending a follow-up letter to fifty-two libraries that consented to participate but did not submit lists, additional lists have been received and data compiled and processed from thirty-two participating libraries. Therefore, to date there are now fifty-four participating libraries for the State of Virginia in the Project (Black Periodicals and Newspapers).

Additional checklists have been mailed to four institutions.

A letter has been written to the College of William and Mary requesting a listing of their periodicals relating to African history, politics, and culture that were omitted from the list submitted.

EBONY is listed more than any other publication in the holdings of the participating libraries. Sixty-two libraries receive this magazine. The Journal of Negro History followed Ebony with thirty-four listings.

Twenty-five libraries subscribe to the Negro History Bulletin, and seventeen subscribe to Journal of Negro Education.

Phase VII. During this period the staff working with periodicals and newspapers spent most of their time checking and rechecking information and clearing "snags".

To date lists from seventy-two libraries have been received, coded, and where indicated holdings have been listed.

Additional codes for twenty-eight organizations and institutions have been prepared for Virginia materials listed in the Directory of Afro-American Resources by Walter Schatz.

Our final phase (Phase VIII) will consist of presentation of the "Final Compilation" with the holdings for the University of Virginia, the Virginia Seminary and College at Lynchburg, Hampden-Sydney College, African titles of the College of William and Mary, and those remaining libraries submitting lists before the final date, June 10, 1972.

North Carolina Central University - Miss Pennie E. Perry

Methodology

Early in the implementation of the Afro-American Materials Project in North Carolina, it became clear that we would be hard-pressed to meet the goals set for 1971-1972 using the staff already scheduled to work a 40-hour week. We further learned that more accurate identification and listing could be done by a staff that had received detailed instruction with adequate time to record information needed to render materials useful as sources of information by and about Afro-Americans. Some libraries requested a visit from North Carolina Central University. These requests were forwarded to Headquarters office where a full-time staff was available.

The library staff at North Carolina Central University made every effort to locate bibliographies, guides, newspapers, periodicals, and some other forms of materials in North Carolina. The nature of the work involved in such a task prevented reaching our goal through correspondence.

The AAMP Coordinator for North Carolina mailed questionnaires and covering letters to all academic, public, and special libraries in the state. A follow-up letter was sent to each library not responding. Telephone calls and letters received asking questions about the questionnaire necessitated additional correspondence with many libraries responding. Staff members working with the project are in the process of designing a more detailed questionnaire to acquire information needed to more adequately locate materials in the state.

One professional librarian devoted 15% of her time to the project, two devoted 10% of their time and the coordinator devoted approximately 8% of her time. Two students worked 10 hours a week. The students were paid from AAMP funds. Staff time was given by each person accepting extra assignments.

The most efficient method for getting this information is to provide staff to visit some of the most outstanding collections. Three persons have been employed to devote 40 hours each week, to listing materials in large libraries throughout the state during the month of June. At the end of June, we expect to have more nearly reached the goal set for 1971-1972.

A one-day conference is scheduled at North Carolina Central University for the last of June or 1st of July to assess progress made, design approach to the second phase of the Afro-American Materials Project in North Carolina and outline effective activities for cooperating libraries. A majority of the participants in the conference will come from academic libraries. This group seems to have given the best response to the questionnaire. Some public librarians, state librarians, and some other key people will be invited.

Persons in North Carolina known to own private collections of Afro-American materials are being contacted. Special effort is on-going

to acquire these collections for the North Carolina Central University library. Should the individual prefer to deposit in another academic or public library in the state, he is encouraged to do so.

Progress Report on Afro-American Materials Held in North Carolina Libraries
(All libraries have not reported.)

Questionnaires were sent to 182 North Carolina Libraries.

125 Libraries responded
89 Libraries hold Afro-American materials
36 Libraries do not hold Afro-American materials
5 Libraries (known to) have Afro-American special collections

Cards have been typed for 102 Afro-American serials holdings in North Carolina libraries. Cards indicate, by institution's symbol, each reporting library and its holding dates. (As reports are received in this office, symbols are added to the typed cards.)

Cards have been typed for all 1st edition holdings reported by North Carolina libraries to date.

Cards are in progress for Afro-American pre-1950 imprints in North Carolina Libraries. (Searching will be done in June by staff members, for holdings in libraries throughout the state.)

Cards are being typed for the Martin Collection at North Carolina Central University. (A special collection).

Cards are being typed for Theses completed at North Carolina Central University.

Collections in private hands reported to date: 3.

South Carolina State College - Mrs. Lillie Walker

Methodology

Questionnaires were mailed to the various college libraries in South Carolina in September and October. The categories included Special, Military, and Academic Libraries.

Other libraries and agencies of which I thought black materials could be obtained were high school libraries, Columbia Community Relations Council, Columbia Urban League, South Carolina Council on Human Relations, and South Carolina Task Force for Community Uplift.

Responses were received from several high school libraries but as to date there has been no response from the other agencies that received a letter and questionnaire.

The original letters sent in September by Miss B. J. Williams to the predominantly black colleges were followed-up with letters and phone calls, as a few librarians wanted a clarification concerning certain issues.

In March, the library staff and I invited librarians from the predominately black colleges for a progress report of the AAMP Project. After the report, the guests joined us for lunch at which time, Miss B. J. Williams on spring break from Rutgers University, School of Library Service, gave us a few highlights on the role of the black librarian today, as well as, new innovations in the field of Library Service.

Librarins invited to participate in the workshop were from:

Claflin College	Orangeburg, South Carolina
Voorhees College	Denmark, South Carolina
Benedict College	Columbia, South Carolina
Allen University	Columbia, South Carolina
Morris College	Sumter, South Carolina
Friendship Junior College	Rock Hill, South Carolina

Our visitations throughout the State involved several places. I found the visits most interesting as they unveiled situations as well as materials we never realized existed.

Our first visit was to the South Carolina Department of Archives, Columbia, South Carolina at that time it was impossible to locate very much black material as the only subject heading listed was "Freedmans Bureau." The Public Catalog listed only two books by/about Negroes.

Since our visit to the South Carolina Department of Archives, we have received an extensive list prepared by their staff which will aid considerably when we visit them again.

We found a wealth of material in this library. Many of the cards from the catalog were xeroxed for inclusion in this report. It was

impossible to xerox the complete holdings, but the most important entries have been included.

Our visit to Clemson was scheduled to gather bibliographies by/about Negroes. We had been informed upon receipt of their questionnaire that a checklist would be needed in ascertaining holdings in the collection. However, we were unable to secure any titles of black bibliographies, published or unpublished.

Claflin College was most cooperative in helping to secure listings of their black holdings. Although their collection is relatively small, there were several archival materials that pertained to Claflin College we found most significant.

In February, we visited the Old Slave Mart Museum in Charleston. We viewed documents pertaining to blacks found in the Slave Mart and in the home of the proprietor, Mrs. Chase.

There were numerous documents packed in boxes and uncataloged. Some are photostatic copies of documents on display in the Slave Mart dealing with slaves and slavery. Lack of time and the total disorganization of materials made it almost impossible to evaluate the worth of these materials.

In September during one of our regular staff meetings, certain responsibilities for securing listings of black materials in the State were designated as follows:

Pre-1950 Imprints	Black Collection Librarian and Acquisitions Librarian
Bibliographies	Cataloger-Circulation
Serials and Periodicals	Periodicals Librarian
Archives and Manuscripts	Reference Librarian

Several family emergencies arose this year which provided very little time for the staff to devote to the project. Nevertheless, I was able to depend on two staff members and two clerical assistants.

From our visit to the Old Slave Mart Museum, we were aghast at the unprocessed materials in this collection. Since this is a private collection, we were unable to go through as many boxes as desired. Therefore, we returned to Orangeburg with just a fraction of the holdings.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE
Orangeburg, South Carolina

AAMP QUESTIONNAIRE REPORT

NAME	No. Sent	Number Returned	Number Out	Libs. With AAMP	Libs. Without AAMP
Special	1	1	0	1	0
Public	0	0	0	0	0
Military	1	1	0	1	0
Academic	33	21	12	19	2
TOTAL	35	23	12	21	2
High School	185	15	170	10	5
Museums	20	8	12	6	2

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama - Mrs. Annie G. King

Methodology

A questionnaire, with cover letter, was sent to all the Alabama institutions and libraries listed in the Schatz, Directory of Afro-American Resources. Thirty-eight questionnaires were sent the latter part of October, 1971. Visits and phone calls accounted for 6 additional contacts. Follow-ups were made by telephone and by visits when we were able to be in the areas of the institutions canvassed. Specific visits were made by the two Reference Librarians to the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; by the librarian to the University of Montevallo in Montevallo, to Daniel Payne College in Birmingham, to Huntington College in Montgomery, to Auburn University in Montgomery and to Auburn University in Auburn; and by the Archivist to Miles College in Birmingham. Distance traveled was 300 miles to Tuscaloosa, 300 miles to Birmingham. (2 trips), 240 miles to Montevallo, 80 miles to Montgomery (2 trips) and 40 miles to Auburn (round trip mileage figures).

Two students were employed in November to spend 15 hours per week on the project and two additional students were employed in April, to supplement the staff time which was given. It is difficult to equate the staff time utilized since Mr. Williams, the Archivist, did not separate the time which was given to searching for and securing materials, sorting, identifying and preserving from his other functions as the archivist, though many night and week-end hours were spent for this purpose. His part-time assistant also gave considerable time to the project. Other than the time spent in traveling to and checking the libraries listed above, the time spent by the librarian and reference librarians was mainly of supervisory nature working with the student assistants.

The duties of the student assistants included collating materials and making lists in the Tuskegee Archives, transferring information from the respondents to cards for submission to the North Carolina Center, xeroxing materials for the Archives and other similar duties. The two students who were employed in April also began working with the pre-1950 imprints file.

Funds made available for the project were used for student assistants, as many visits to libraries as could be funded, and supplies for working with the materials gathered.

The major problems encountered in working with the project has been insufficient time. Funds were not available to provide staff needed to make the trips, follow-ups, listings, etc., which are necessary for thorough coverage of the materials. Another problem realized through visits and conversation at the Alabama Library Association conference is that practically all the academic libraries acquire black materials, mainly current, which is processed and fused with the regular collection, hence it is not easily identifiable for such a project. Also institutions such as Auburn University, with its Alabama Collection and the Birmingham Public Library, with its Southern History Collection, have black materials included in these collections, but the process which is necessary for identification and listing of these black historical materials will be mammoth.

Tabulations:

Number of questionnaries sent 38

Number of visit and phone contacts 6

Number of questionnaires returned 23

Percent of questionnaires returned 60.5%

Responding libraries with materials available (questionnaire and direct contacts)

- Special 2
- Public 3
- Military 3
- College and University 13

Percentage of responding libraries holding identifiable black collections 48%

Number of responding libraries who receive black newspapers and/or periodicals but do not preserve 6

Number of responding libraries who have black materials in microform (primarily newspapers and/or periodicals, some theses and institutional studies 13

Number of responding libraries who sent title listings but not holdings 5

Number of additional private collections identified 2

C. Organization of Materials

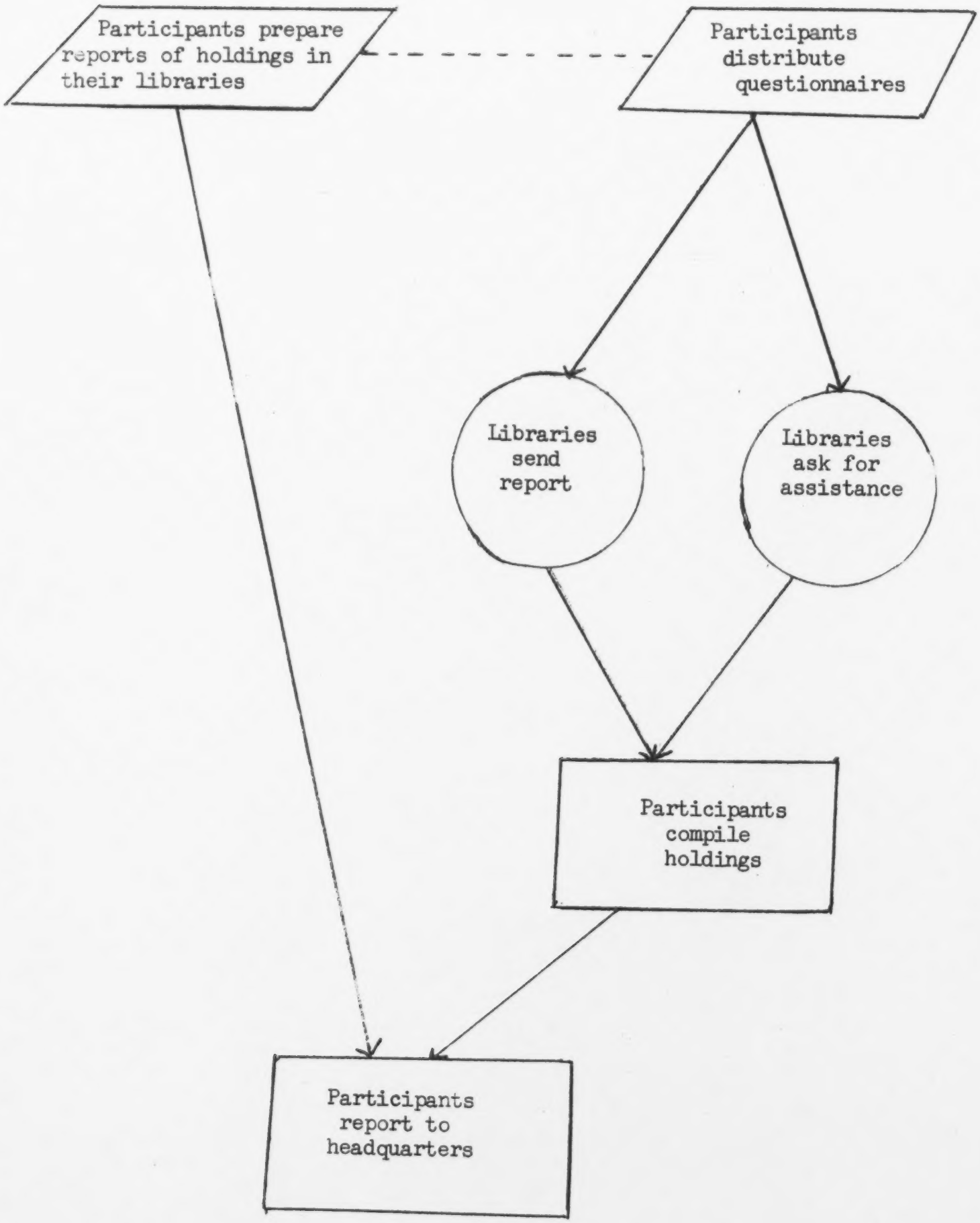
The state centers, using standardized entry and symbols of the reporting institution, record the information received on individual cards. The cards are dispatched to headquarters where they are organized by type of material. The arrangement of newspapers, periodicals and bibliographies is alphabetical.

> The list of periodicals and newspapers will be arranged by title. Location symbols will be used. Emphasis will be placed on titles found only in one place.
>
> The list of bibliographies and guides will be arranged by author. Location symbols will be used. The list will contain only those bibliographies, guides and lists which germinate from the reporting institutions.

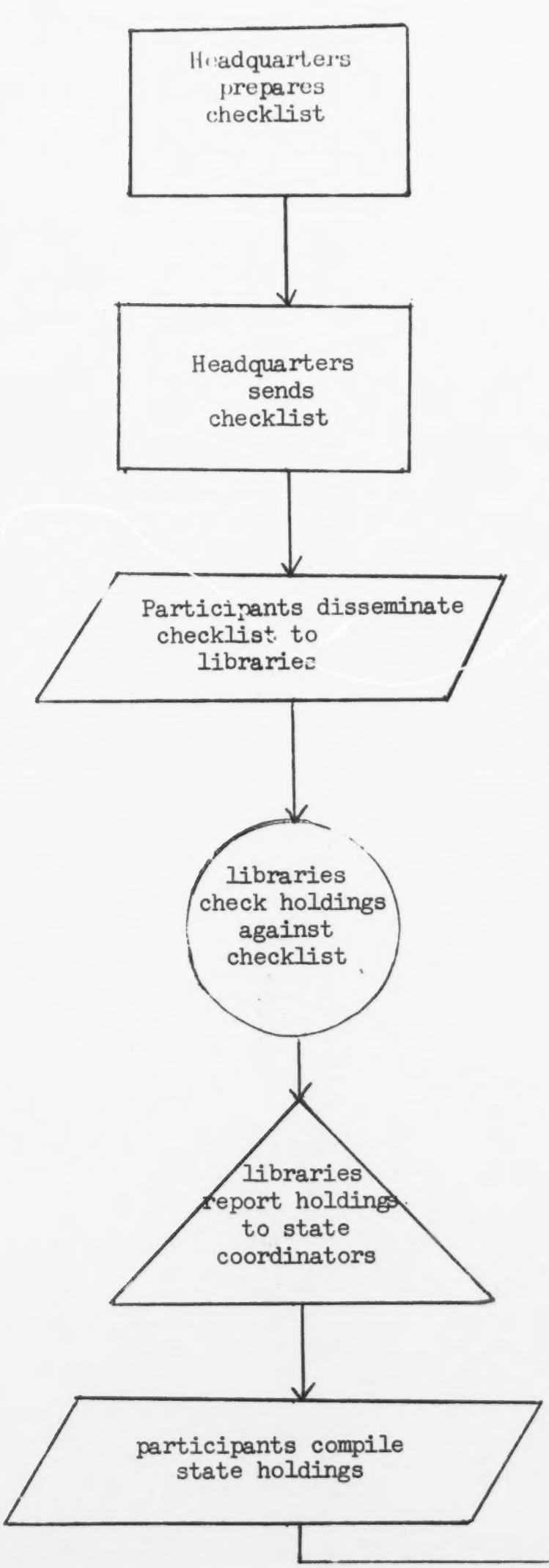
D. Related Activities

Communication with AAMP participants has been largely through newsletters and memoranda. The newsletters (Appendix 6) contain news from participants, progress reports, reminders of work schedules and headquarters activities. Although the newletters are released irregularly; efforts have been made to produce them as frequently as possible. News releases were sent to foundations, historical societies, civil rights organizations, black publications and local papers within the six states.

Participant Activities


Participants prepare reports of holdings in their libraries
Participants distribute questionnaires
Libraries send report
Libraries ask for assistance
Participants compile holdings
Participants report to headquarters

Headquarters Activities


Headquarters prepares checklist
Headquarters sends checklist
Participants disseminate checklist to libraries
libraries check holdings against checklist
libraries report holdings to state coordinators
participants compile state holdings
participants send state holdings to headquarters
Headquarters compiles union file

III. Summary and Conclusions

The implementation of several decisions of the planning sessions may have long range effects on the growth and development of participating institutions. The participants were in unanimous agreement concerning the need to strengthen and develop archival programs within their institutions. The vast quantity of materials (official records, personal papers, documents, photographs) relating the history of the institution should be systematically deposited and organized in a repository as they are often valuable sources of information about black people. The following recommendation was effected immediately:

> Letters were sent to the Presidents of the participating institutions stressing the need for archives.

An application for a Special Purpose Grant under Higher Education Act, Title II-A was prepared by Pennie E. Perry, North Carolina Central University in consortium with four of the participating institutions: Fisk University, Tennessee; Hampton Institute, Virginia; South Carolina State College and Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. In June 1972, notification was received that $25,000 ($5,000 for each participating institution) was awarded. The money will be used to acquire materials.

A total of 1,289 questionnaires were sent to institutions within the six states, 677 have been returned and 612 have not responded. 1,104 questionnaires were sent to special, public, military, regional and academic libraries; 185 high schools in South Carolina were also included.

Of the 677 institutions that have responded, 250 have indicated that their collections included some African-American materials. 423 reported no materials on or about black people. More academic libraries,

(115) reported that their collections contain African-American materials than any other type library. The survey revealed that a large number of public libraries (188) have collections that do not include black materials. (Appendix 7)

These preliminary findings are not conclusive because of several factors demonstrating the weaknesses of the questionnaire itself and the limitations of questionnaire method.

The state coordinator of Tennessee reported that the questionnaire should be redesigned because the questions were not numbered, contained meaningless questions and were difficult to interpret. The state coordinator of South Carolina mentioned the necessity of sending follow-up letters and making telephone calls to libraries in order to clarify certain features of the questionnaire.

Only seventeen Virginia libraries responded to Virginia's questionnaire on black materials. Yet, when periodical lists were distributed, libraries (54) responded with African-American periodicals.

The state coordinator of Georgia discovered that many of the questionnaires were returned with incomplete information.

The AAMP participants at Alabama made telephone calls and visitations. Specific visits were made to the University of Alabama, University of Montevallo, Daniel Payne College, Huntington College, Auburn University and Miles College.

The state coordinator of North Carolina stated that they received telephone calls and letters concerning the questionnaire. They are in process of redesigning the questionnaire in order to obtain more adequate response. Three full-time persons have been employed in North Carolina to survey and list holdings of the large libraries during the month of June. Visitation schedules have also been planned by other participants.

A large number, approximately 47 percent, of the questionnaires were not returned. This placed an additional burden on the staffs in gathering information.

Most of the participants or state coordinators list insufficient time and personnel as major problems. The Archivist of Tuskegee, aided by his assistant, spent considerable time on the project searching and identifying materials. Four student assistants, under the supervision of the state coordinator and other professional librarians, collated materials, typed lists, xeroxed cards and performed other similar tasks. The AAMP participant in Georgia spent about five percent of his time for three months working on the project. His only assistance was student help for a few weeks. The Tennessee coordinator was able to devote approximately 10 percent of her time to AAMP. She also utilized the service of a professional assistant (15 percent) and a student worker. Virginia divided the work by departments: questionnaires and letters were sent by the Circulation Department, analysis of the questionnaires and follow-ups were made by the Periodical Department and the Cataloging Department is working on the pre-1950 imprints. South Carolina designated the work as follows: pre-1950 imprints - Black Collections and Acquisitions Librarian; Bibliographies - Catalog - Circulation Librarian; Serials - Periodical Librarian; Archives and Manuscripts - Reference Librarian. The state coordinator reported that the staff did not participate fully in the project. The AAMP participant in North Carolina spent approximately eight percent of her time working on the project assisted by three professional librarians (one - 15 percent; two - 10 percent) and two student assistants.

Several manuscripts collections have been located in Tennessee that have not been previously identified in published sources. Two black oral history projects have also been identified.

The names of four persons, who may have contributions to make to AAMP, have been submitted to the state coordinator in Virginia. A Union List of Black Periodicals and Newspapers in Virginia has been compiled and plans are underway to devise a form to send to participating libraries semi-annually so that new titles might be added.

Private collections of African-American materials have been located in North Carolina.

As a result of the association between the state coordinator in South Carolina and Mrs. J. W. Chase, Director of the Old Slave Mart Museum, a proposal will be submitted to obtain funds in order to process the collection. The coordinator has discovered many materials in boxes and plans have been formulated to transfer documents to South Carolina State College and preserve artifacts in the museum.

The findings in Georgia do not indicate any collections not already known. The large Universities, The University of Georgia and Emory University, have not concentrated heavily in this area. Other participants also indicate that the reporting libraries seem to have a limited amount of black materials.

The state coordinator in Alabama discovered that many academic libraries in the State are purchasing materials. These materials are mostly current and are dispersed through the regular collection. The libraries without African-American materials are special institutions such as Resurrection City, U.S.A. and American Civil Liberties Union. Some libraries, have special collections which contain material on or

about black people (i.e. Auburn University - Alabama Collection), however, it is difficult to identify materials within these collections.

The participants attempted the completion of work on newspapers, periodicals, and bibliographies for 1971-1972. Some reports of holdings in these areas have been received. Fragmentary reports of holdings in manuscripts and archives, theses, and pre-1950 imprints have also been sent to headquarters. (Appendix 8)

Ebony, Jet, The Journal of Negro History, Negro History Bulletin and the Journal of Negro Education are found more frequently in libraries than other black periodicals. A few bibliographies and guides have been identified that will prove valuable in interlibrary cooperation. Although progress has been made, the participants have pointed out the need to visit large libraries in order to identify their holdings on or about black people.

Union lists will be prepared when it becomes apparent that as much information as possible has been received. The union lists will be distributed to the participants for their comments and use and wider dissemination of the products is under discussion and consideration.

The participants have benefited from exchanges of information, discussions of common problems and professional association in a specialized area. South Carolina State College held a meeting and a luncheon and invited area librarians to discuss AAMP. The North Carolina State coordinator plans to hold a meeting with librarians in the State in order to assess past progress and make projections for 1972-1973.

Fisk has received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to support the Black Oral History Program. The Associate Director attended the Black Oral History Conference sponsored by the

University on April 20-22, 1972. Librarians, historians and archivists met to share and receive information concerning black history; special college programs and other oral history projects; interviewing techniques and problems; and equipment and use.

AAMP prepared selected bibliographies, provided lists of publishers and answered numerous letters from scholars and laymen. Requests for information have not been confined to the southeastern region.

It appears that this project is the first formal effort to coordinate African-American materials on a regional basis. Certain individual libraries have received support from a common source to organize their own collections and have talked informally about coordinating their holdings and cooperating in acquisitions. There are at least two instances of state cooperation within these six states. However, no reports of other regional projects were found.

The opportunity to locate materials is also an important feature of this project. The public has not usually been aware of these activities by librarians in the past and it has not been possible to provide financial assistance for field searches. The resources are limited, but this project does represent an initial thrust toward making the public appreciate and preserve these materials and helping librarians to become acquainted with each other and to learn about other resources (or lack of them) in their communities. AAMP has received $74,679 for 1972-1973 to continue Phase II of the project.

Appendix 1

AAMP Staff

Headquarters	- North Carolina Central University, Durham, N.C.
Dr. Annette L. Phinazee	- Director
Miss Geraldine O. Matthews	- Associate Director
Mrs. Evie J. Sanders	- Secretary

Participants

Mr. Casper Jordan	- Atlanta University, Georgia
Mrs. Annie G. King	- Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
Mr. Fritz Malval	- Hampton Institute, Virginia
Miss Pennie E. Perry	- North Carolina Central University
Dr. Jessie C. Smith	- Fisk University, Tennessee
Mrs. Lillie S. Walker	- South Carolina State College

Consultants

Mr. Winston Broadfoot	- Duke University, Durham, N.C.
Dr. William Farrison	- Professor Emeritus, North Carolina Central University
Mr. Wayne Mann	- Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. Dorothy Porter	- Howard University, Washington, D.C.
Dr. Mattie Russell	- Duke University, Durham, N.C.

Appendix 2

Questionnaire

INSTITUTION _____

LIBRARY _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
PHONE Area Code____ Number _____ Extension_____
Librarian _____
Hours of service _____

Do you have a Special Collection on black people? Yes_____ No_____

Does the Collection include manuscripts? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, how many? _____

Are they cataloged or described? Yes_____ No _____
If yes,, please describe

Are there published or unpublished guides to your manuscript collection?
Yes _____ No _____. If yes, would you provide us with copies of your guides or descriptions? Yes _____ No _____

Does your library subscribe to and preserve black newspapers? Yes____ no ____
If yes, would you kindly provide us with a listing of these newspapers?

Yes _____ No _____ If no, may someone visit the collection for purpose of listing your holdings? Yes____ No_____

Does your library subscribe to and preserve black periodicals? Yes _____ No _____
If yes, would you kindly provide us with a listing of these periodicals?
Yes _____ No _____ If no, may someone visit the collection for purpose of listing your holdings? Yes ____ No _____

Do you have any pre-1950 titles on the black experience in your collection? Yes___ No _
If yes, are they housed separately? Yes _____ No _____
Approximately how many volumes? _____

If a check list were provided, would you check your holdings against such a list of pre-1950 holdings? Yes _____ No _____
If no, may someone visit the collection for the purpose of checking your holdings? Yes_____ No _____

Do you know of any collection in your area in private hands that you feel should be included in this survey of Afro-American materials? Yes _____ no _____

If yes, please give particulars

Do you have microfilm_____ microfiche_____ facilities in your library ? Yes ___ No

THANK YOU

Appendix 3

Participants Reporting Dates To Headquarters

November 1, 1971
January 1, 1972
March 1, 1972
May 1, 1972
June 1, 1972

The forms listed below were agreed upon in order to standardize the analysis of data:

Manuscripts - Cards - Main entry - NUCMC
Serials - Cards - Main entry - Union list of serials
Periodicals - Cards - Main entry - Union list of serials
Bibliographies, other tools - Samples or lists providing complete descriptions

Appendix 4

Bibliography

Bakewell, Dennis C. (comp.) The Black Experience in the United States. Northridge, California: San Fernando Valley State College Foundation, 1970.

A Dictionary Catalog of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature and History. 9 vols. Boston: Hall, 1962.

Emanuel, James A. and Gross, Theodore (eds.) Dark Symphony: Negro Literature in America. New York: Free Press, 1968.

Green, Elizabeth L. The Negro in Contemporary American Literature: An Outline for Individual and Group Study. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1928.

Gross, Seymour L. and Hardy, John Edward (eds.) Images of the Negro in American Literature. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1966.

Miller, Elizabeth W. (comp.) The Negro in America: A Bibliography. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1966.

Rountree, Louise Marie (comp.) The American Negro and African Studies A Bibliography ... Salisbury N.C.: Livingstone College, 1968.

Thompson, Lawrence S. The Southern Black Slave and Free. Troy, New York: Whitson Publishing Company, 1970.

Turner, Darwin. Afro-American Writers. New York: Appleton, 1970.

Work, Monroe N. A Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1928.

Appendix 5

-A-

A., We
MS J L P

Aa, Pieter van der
MS J L P

Aaronovitch, S.
MS J L P

Aasland, Julius
MS J L P

Abad, José Ramón
MS J L P

Abadiano, Enfemio
MS J L P

Abadie, Maurice
MS J L P

Abbad y Lasierra, Iñigo, 1745-1813
MS J L P

Abbadie, A. d'
MS J L P

Abbatucci, S.
MS J L P

Abbot, Abiel, 1770-1828
MS J L P

Abbot, F. H.
MS J L P

Abbot, Willis John, 1863-1934
MS J L P

Abbott, A. R.
MS J L P

Abbott, Allen O.
MS J L P

Abbott, Edith, 1876-
MS J L P

Abbott, Ernest Hamlin, 1870-1931
MS J L P

Abbott, Jacob, 1803-1879
MS J L P

Abbott, John Stevens Cabot, 1805-1877
MS J L P

Abbott, Lyman, 1835-1922
MS J L P

Abbott, Robert Sengstacke, 1868-1940
MS J L P

Abbott, William Louis
MS J L P

Abby, John N.
MS J L P

Abd al-Rahmanibn Abd Allāh, al-Sádï
MS J L P

Abdullah, Achmed, 1881-1945
MS J L P

Abdurahman Ben Ab-dallah Ben Imran Ben Amir ès Saadi
MS J L P

Abdy, Edward Strutt, 1791-1846
MS J L P

Abeken, Hermann
MS J L P

Abel, Annie Heloise, 1873-
MS J L P

Abel, J.
MS J L P

Abell, John B.
MS J L P

Abendanon, J. H.
MS J L P

Abensour, Leon, 1889-
MS J L P

Abercrombie, Hugh Romilly, 1872-
MS J L P

Abernethy, Arthur Talmage, 1872-
MS J L P

Abernethy, Julian Willis, 1853-1923
MS J L P

Abinal, F. G. P.
MS J L P

Abou-Obeid-el-Behri
MS J L P

Abraham, P. S.
MS J L P

Abraham, Roy Clive
MS J L P

NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27707

SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE
AFRICAN-AMERICAN MATERIALS PROJECT

Appendix 6

African - American Materials Project

Newsletter

Number 2 October, 1971

STAFF

Miss Ranjana Tambe, graduate student in the School of Library Science, North Carolina Central University is the recipient of a graduate assistantship and is working 10 hours a week. AAMP is now operating with a full staff.

LOCATION

We have moved and are now occupying two rooms on the first floor of the James E. Shepard Memorial Library.

YOUR RECOMMENDATIONS

1. State Coordinators from Hampton and South Carolina State have sent copies of their news releases to headquarters.

   Articles about AAMP have appeared in the "Atlanta World", "Durham Herald", "Durham Sun", "Norfolk Journal and Guide" and the "Time and Democrat" of South Carolina.

2. We are unable to obtain a photocopy of the Porter checklist and we understand that the list is scheduled for publication in December. However, a publisher has not yet been determined.

   The AAMP staff is compiling a substitute list of pre-1950 authors.

3. AAMP September 7 letter of inquiry, concerning the Civil War records of U.S. colored troops and the Freedmans Bureau, directed to Dr. Harold T. Pinkett, National Archives was forwarded to Dr. Robert Krauskops, Old Military Branch, Military Archives. We are still investigating the matter!

   We are in contact (through newsletters, letters, telephone calls) with Mr. Lawrence Papier, Program Director, Office of Education, and he approves of the direction in which AAMP is moving.

Newsletter

NEWS FROM PARTICIPANTS

Atlanta University

Mr. Casper L. Jordan has provided copies of his questionnaire to participants and has mailed the MLA checklist to headquarters which AAMP is using as a model.

North Carolina Central University

Miss Pennie E. Perry has sent questionnaires to 44 institutions of higher education and has received responses from approximately 50%!

Miss Perry plans to hold a "meeting on the North Carolina Central University campus to discuss the value of the project to libraries in North Carolina".

The Library administration has developed plans for organizing the present holdings in African-American Materials

The James E. Shepard Memorial Library has recently acquired autographed copies of I Have a Dream and Blacks in the State of Oregon: 1788-1971.

The author, Mr. Lenwood G. Davis, is an alumnus of North Carolina Central University and is presently Acting Director, Black Studies Center, Portland State University, Portland Oregon.

South Carolina State College

Mrs. Lillie S. Walker has been named Acting Librarian, South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, South Carolina in the absence of Miss Barbara J. Williams who is on leave and studying at Rutgers University.

Mrs. Walker visited NCCU on September 25 when the School of Library Science celebrated its 30th anniversary.

A follow-up letter and the questionnairehave been sent to predominately black colleges in South Carolina, in addition to contacting other colleges and universities in the State.

A REMINDER!

The first reports are due November 1.

Appendix 7

Questionnaire Report

State	Number Sent	Number Returned	Number Out		Libraries With AAM	Libraries Without AA
Alabama	38	21	17			
				*Special	1	7
Note: Jan. report - Participant correlated "questionnaires and direct contact" June report				Public	3	0
				Military	0	0
				Academic	10	0
					14	7
Georgia	189	73	116			
				Special	5	8
Note: 4 returned - "moved no-address"				Public	10	10
				Military	0	0
				Academic	16	20
					31	38
North Carolina	182	125	57			
				Special	5	18
				Public	45	13
				Military	0	0
				Academic	39	5
					89	36
South Carolina	240	46	194			
				Special	7	2
				Public	0	0
				Military	1	0
				Academic	19	2
				High School	10	5
					37	9
Tennessee	323	106	217			
				Special	16	9
				Public	21	15
				Military	0	1
				Academic	25	13
				Regional	0	6
					62	44
Virginia	317	306	11			
				Special	2	73
				Public	7	150
				Military	2	0
				Academic	6	66
					17	289
SUB - TOTAL				Special	36	117
				Public	86	188
				Military	3	1
				Academic	115	106
				High School	10	5
				Regional	0	6
					250	423
TOTAL	1,289	677	612			

* Special - Includes museum, medical etc.

Return Without Reports 4

Appendix 8

Institutions Reporting Holdings

State	MS. & Archives	Periodicals	Newsp.	Bibliog. & Lists	Pre-1950 Imprints	Theses
Alabama	1	5	5	*	*	*
Georgia	1	1	1	1*	*	*
North Carolina	*	S	S	*	*	1
South Carolina	16	10	10	*	*	T
Tennessee	4	S	S	*	*	*
Virginia	S	S	S	5	*	1

Key

* - Holdings not yet reported

Numbers - Number alone, "1" numerical count of institutions
Number with *, "1*" - exact number of materials

S - Large number of holdings reported, almost statewide

T - Theses reports not limited to the six states